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六级

# 考试 大学英语 捷径突破

最新模拟题与详解

梁作霞 主编

北京大学 刘成勇 主审

题新权威性高  
触类捷径突破  
难易注释详细  
考试得心应手

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大学英语六级考试捷径突破

# 最新模拟题与详解

总主编 李 平

主 编 梁作霞

编 委 李 平 杜 琳 黄秀莉

李保军 张红蕾 孙明磊

梁作霞 于春芳 李加忠

主 审 刘成勇

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· 青 岛 ·

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# 总前言

“大学英语六级考试捷径突破”丛书是依照国家教育部高教司于1999年9月颁布的新大学英语教学大纲编写而成的,旨在帮助考生系统巩固所学知识,增强语言实际运用能力,掌握六级考试技巧。

本丛书的编写最突出的特色是“精”。编者在众多的语言、词汇用法以及听、读、写、译方法技巧中,精心筛选出最重要、最实用、测试中经常用到的语言点和能力点,进行了简明扼要的阐述;所编习题或试题均出自权威参考资料,并以六级考试大纲为依据进行加工,切题率高。

本丛书包括以下五个分册:

**听力必备(配有磁带)**

**写作与范文**

**阅读·完形·简答**

**词汇·语法·改错**

**最新模拟题与详解(配有磁带)**

在编写过程中,编者参阅了大量图书资料,在此向有关同志表示衷心感谢。

水平所限,书中不当之处在所难免,诚望广大同人与读者指正。

编委

2000年3月

## 本册编写说明

本书的主要内容及特点如下:

1. 全书共设九套试题。第一套题以曝光的 1997 年 1 月考试真题为实例,以便让读者先了解一下自己现有的水平。然后又以 1995 年 6 月的曝光题为实例,目的是测试读者在做过一些练习题后有了哪些提高,了解自己的弱项,以便在以后的学习中进行重点强化。最后给出 1999 年 6 月考试真题,以便于读者了解自己是否达到六级考试的要求。

2. 本书本着“以学生为中心”的教学原则,并针对六级考生的特点及需要,有的放矢地对学习中遇到的难点、疑点进行系统地梳理和考前强化训练,从而检验并提高考生实际掌握和运用语言的能力。

本书每题题后除参考答案外,还编有简明扼要、全面准确的注解。所有这些内容对考生都具有很大的参考价值。

编者

2000 年 2 月

# 目 录

## 第一部分 模拟试题

Test One (1997 年 1 月六级考试真题)	( 1 )
Test Two	( 23 )
Test Three	( 44 )
Test Four (1995 年 6 月六级考试真题)	( 64 )
Test Five	( 85 )
Test Six	(106)
Test Seven	(127)
Test Eight	(146)
Test Nine (1999 年 6 月六级考试真题)	(168)

## 第二部分 参考答案与解析

Test One	(189)
参考答案	(193)
试题解析	(194)
Test Two	(199)
参考答案	(202)
试题解析	(203)
Test Three	(208)
参考答案	(213)
试题解析	(215)
Test Four	(219)
参考答案	(224)
试题解析	(225)

<b>Test Five</b> .....	(230)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(234)
<b>试题解析</b> .....	(235)
<b>Test Six</b> .....	(240)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(244)
<b>试题解析</b> .....	(245)
<b>Test Seven</b> .....	(251)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(255)
<b>试题解析</b> .....	(256)
<b>Test Eight</b> .....	(261)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(266)
<b>试题解析</b> .....	(267)
<b>Test Nine</b> .....	(272)
<b>参考答案</b> .....	(275)
<b>试题解析</b> .....	(276)
<b>参考书目</b> .....	(283)

## 第一部分 模拟试题

### Test One

(1997 年 1 月六级考试真题)

#### Part One      Listening Comprehension      (20 minutes)

##### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) 2 hours | B) 3 hours |
| C) 4 hours | D) 5 hours |

*From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose*



*[D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

**Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]**

1. A) Their parents cut back the loan.  
B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.  
C) They can't pay the rent this month.  
D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.
2. A) Ask Dr. Smith to alter his decision.  
B) Ask Dr. Smith to call the library.  
C) Get the book directly from Dr. Smith.  
D) Get Dr. Smith's written permission.
3. A) \$ 120.    B) \$ 108.    C) \$ 90.    D) \$ 40.
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.  
B) He feels it's a pity.  
C) he feels it's unfair.  
D) He feels glad.
5. A) Doing business.    B) Taking pictures.  
C) Buying cameras.    D) Making movies.
6. A) Looking for an apartment.  
B) Looking for a job.  
C) Taking a suburban excursion.  
D) Asking the man for his opinions.
7. A) She'll go to her uncle's.  
B) She has an appointment with her friend.  
C) She'll attend a meeting.  
D) She'll have a visitor.
8. A) He made a sudden turn.

- B) he drove the bus over a bicycle...
  - C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.
  - D) He was driving too fast.
9. A) He is curious.      B) He is impatient.  
 C) He is exhausted.    D) He is satisfied.
10. A) She didn't know how to use the new oven.  
 B) She wanted her refrigerator to be fixed.  
 C) There is something wrong with the food.  
 D) There is something wrong with the food.

### **Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### **Passage One**

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Because he led his teams to many championships.  
 B) Because he set as many as 65 different records.  
 C) Because he still played the game after he retired.  
 D) Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
12. A) He lost the final chance to win a championship.  
 B) He was knocked out during one contest.  
 C) He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.  
 D) He was awarded with a \$1.5 million house.

13. A) To break the previous records.  
B) To buy a luxury house.  
C) To win one more championship for his team.  
D) To play against the New York team once again.

### **Passage Two**

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) To enjoy a good story.  
B) To see the actors and actresses.  
C) To experience an exciting life.  
D) To escape their everyday life.
15. A) they feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.  
B) They are touched by the life-stories of the actors and actresses.  
C) They try to turn their dreams into reality.  
D) They become so involved that they forget their own problem.
16. A) Because they are well-made and the stories are interesting.  
B) Because the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations.  
C) Because the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like.  
D) Because good guys in the movies always win in the end.

### **Passage Three**

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) Because the bottle was empty and useless.  
B) Because he wanted to lighten the load of his small plane.  
C) Because the bottle might be useful to the native Africans.  
D) Because he wanted to amuse the local tribes' people.

18. A) A message from the outside world.  
B) A symbol of misfortune.  
C) A warning from the gods.  
D) A gift from the gods.
19. A) The local Africans are peace-loving people.  
B) Soda bottles are very precious in some remote areas.  
C) A trivial thing may sometimes bring about undesirable consequences.  
D) Caution must be taken in introducing new technology.
20. A) They thought that the gods were all crazy.  
B) They were isolated from the outside world.  
C) They enjoyed living in the peaceful desert.  
D) They worshipped the gods all the more after the incident.

## **Part Two                  Reading Comprehension    (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and

been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain *keypunch* (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief *tipped off* (向……透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he *Juggled* (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his

crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today

~~B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions~~

~~C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected~~

D) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company

22. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

~~A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered.~~

B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem

C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes

D) most computer criminals that are caught blame their bad luck

23. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.

B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.

C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.

~~D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.~~

24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?

A) With bad reputation they can hardly find another job.

~~B) They will be denied access to confidential records.~~

~~C)~~ They may walk away and easily find another job.

D) They must leave the country or go to jail.

25. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspection

~~B)~~ why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment

C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers

~~D)~~ why computer crimes can't be eliminated

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties. Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately

nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents. In America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of *uranium* (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programs are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

26. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) indifferent      B) tolerant  
C) favorable      D) ~~negative~~

27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is TRUE of nuclear energy?

- A) Primitive.      B) Cheap.  
C) Exhaustible.      D) ~~Unsafe.~~

28. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment  
B) it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution  
C) ~~it can meet the growing demand of an industrially develop-~~



ing society

- D) nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff

29. Which of the following statements does the writer support?

- ~~A)~~ The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
- B) Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
- C) Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
- ~~D)~~ Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programs.

30. The function of the last sentence is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) advance the final argument
- ~~B)~~ reflect the writer's attitude
- C) reverse previously expressed thoughts
- D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be *alienated* (疏远) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.